FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1890.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music-Lacis & Lammermor Abbry's Park Theater—Yorick & Lors. Aquarium—Circus, Vatines, Hijou Opera House—Olivette, Bunnell's Museum - Broadway and 9th st. Date's Theatre-Needies and Pink. Grand Opera Mouse—N'Lis. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—Babes in the Wood. Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—The Hundjack. Maverty's Athle's Garden-Humpty Dumpty enter & Bint's Consert Hat -Concert. Middle in Squirer Thurstee-Hard Kirst. Middleton's Dime Museum—199 Bowers. Manusche Temple-Monterist. San Francisco Minsteris—Broadway and 19th st. Standard Theater-My Orralities. Phentre Comique -Mailten Guarde Notalnes. I ony Paster's Theater -Variety. Matines. Union Square Theater. The Banker's Daughter. Wallack's Theatre Forget Me Not. Windsor The tre Hampy Dumpty.

## Disintegration Begun.

Already we see disintegration begun in Tammany Hall. The organization is already rent by internal dissensions. Nor are these dissensions likely soon to be healed. On the contrary, they are almost certain to be lasting and to be steadily on the increase.

The better way, as it seems to us, would be to dissolve Tammany at once, as a political organization, and have in its place a free, untrammelled association of the Democracy, delivered from the tyranny of any one-man power.

That will be the first great step toward success. Let all who are sick of repeated defeats participate in this needful measure.

## Senator Wallace on the Democratic Party.

Mr. WALLACE'S paper in the North Ameri-Democratic Party." is brief; but every sendescription of the growth and power of Federal patronage, in connection with "corporations, monopolists, and wealthy men." is worthy of FRANKLIN himself, and is esone of the most sagacious and most conservative of Democratic politicians. Mr. WAL-LACE depicts the tremendous progress of centralization, aided by patronage and money, in the hands of officeholders, and protected business interests, constituting a favored class; and he insists upon an immediate return to the "ancient theories," and the "intelligent rule of the masses." It sounds a little strange to hear a Pennsylvania Senator demanding a revision of the tariff for the benefit of the public; and yet that is precisely what Mr. WALLACE means, when he declares for "a thorough inquiry into taxation for revenue and its readjustment upon a basis just to every interest and to all the people"

Senator Wallace does not believe the Democratic party can die while it stands for the rights of the people, as it is bound to do by the very law of its existence. "The hour for its triumph," he concludes, "will have come, when it boldly asserts its true theories and ignores the blandishments of money, monopoly, and corrupt power. He whose interests, judgment, or teachings are adverse to the rule of the masses, will join its enemies; but in his room it will recruit scores of those in whose interest it strikes, or who respect its attitude and de- loaded west of the points of inspection; test strong government. The future of the Democratic party is the future of the re-

# Sherman and Foster, Both of Ohio.

If we credit the Republican newspapers, the manner in which Gen. GARFIELD and JOHN SHERMAN disposed of Gov. FOSTER as a candidate for United States Senator is amusing. According to these Republican authorities, it was originally arranged to interfered with the business, as it was imkeep Sherman in the Treasury and send possible for all the cattle that were feeding FOSTER to the Senate. FOSTER was making on the barren range to grow into condition ss in that direction LING and BLAINE, simultaneously but independently, protested against having Sher-MAN in GABFIELD's Cabinet. This perplexed the President elect, and angered the de facto

After the affair had taken this turn, SHER-MAN published his threatening letter about the Senatorship. GARFIELD became frightened, and FOSTER was compelled to withdraw from the contest in favor of Sherman.

But Foster must be compensated for relinquishing the glittering prize on which he had fixed his ambitious eye. So SHERMAN and GARFIELD agreed that FOSTER should be Governor for another term, provided he could beat Father TAPT in the nominating convention, and get more votes than the Democratic candidate at the polls.

The way SHERMAN and FOSTER shared these honors recalls the plan which the Hoosler proposed to the Indian for dividing the spoils of their hunting expedition. "I will take the turkey, and you may have the buzzard," said the Hoosier to the Indian; "or, you may take the buzzard, and I will have the turkey."

# He Needs No Factitious Honors.

A Senator of the United States is a rather important person while his term lasts, but whatever glory comes with the office is apt to depart with it at the end of six years. A distinguished ex-Senator is famous because he is a distinguished man, not because he is ex-Senator. There are plenty of ex-Senators in different parts of the country who might as well be ex-Coroners, for any permanent advantage to reputation derived from the office.

In the neighboring State of Pennsylvania, for example, Mr. WILLIAM A. WALLACE'S term expires next March. How many readers of The Sun, not especially interested in Pennsylvania politics, know who was Mr. WALLACE's predecessor? Some of them, no doubt, remember that his name was JOHN SCOTT. Of those who have not forgotten Scott, how many are able to say whom Scorr succeeded? Yet it is only a dozen years since CHARLES R. BUCKALEW occupled the seat which Mr. WALLACE is about to vacate.

We should not wonder at the failure, for object the election of Mr. G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., to fill the vacancy caused by of prayer. the expiration of Mr. WALLACE's term. The sense of fitness is strong with the masses. The people of Pennsylvania know that Senator CHILDS would be heard of now and then for six years, and then forgotten forever; while G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., the foremost obituarian of this or any age, has an enduring reputation which must grow with time. They have therefore given little or no encouragement to the scheme for

making the celebrated poet a Senator. The case might be different if there was reason to suppose that Mr. Childs wanted the office. We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania would refuse to their favorite author of consolatory verse anything upon which he had really set his

public display. He is reluctant to emerge the successful cultivation of his muse. These considerations, taken in connection with the fact that the movement had its origin, not in Philadelphia, but in a remote part of the State, show that it was started without Mr. Childs's knowledge and pushed

without his approval. No empty political honors for Washing-TON CHILDS, A. M.! He has already erected for himself a monument more lasting than the brass on which his name is inscribed upon the walls of Westminster Abbey.

## Stock Raising in the Arid Belt.

In the region bordering on the 99th and 100th meridians, the lands of the semi-arid belt merge into those of the strictly pastoral region of dry plains of high altitude. Men who occupy lands in this region under the provisions of the Homestead laws have for several years tried hard to raise sufficient grain to feed themselves and their families. With the single exception of the bountiful crop produced in the phenomenally wet year of 1878, their efforts have produced half crops and quarter crops to harvest, or no crops at all. Every year they sow seed which has been obtained by mortgaging their lands and personal property. Year after year, if there is sufficient moisture in the ground, the seed sprouts; and then the tender plants are partly or wholly blasted by the hot southwest winds.

As the immense immigration took up all public lands fit for agriculture, and approached the eastern edge of the Arid Belt, the land-grant railroads circulated false and deceptive pamphlets designed to create the impression that a change had taken place in the climate of the Western plains It is true that the excessive rains that fell on the plains during the fall, winter, and spring of 1877 and can Review, entitled "The Mission of the 1878 supplied sufficient moisture to mature a good wheat crop. Kansas still boasts tence contains an important lesson. His of that crop. To the rainfall of this wet season the agents of the land-grant rallroads have ceaselessly called the attention of would-be emigrants. By the distribution of their misleading pamphlets, and by an pecially startling as the observation of adroit use of the newspapers controlled by one of the owners of the railroads, emigrants have been induced to enter the Arid Belt by tens of thousands.

As these men, seeking for homes, entered the grazing region, the herds of cattle they encountered were driven westward before them. The ploneers in the great industry of cattle growing, in which millions of dollars are invested, and which furnishes employ ment to thousands of men, were forced to abandon the range, or else close-herd their cattle on what were probably the best summer grazing grounds in the West.

The generally accepted statements, published in newspapers and magazines, of the enormous profits of cattle and sheep growing on the Western plains, are almost all grossly exaggerated. It is true that money nvested in the business, when ably managed, may earn large returns. It is also true that the blunders of mismanagement, and the accidents of the frequent and severe winter storms, often consume

the capital invested. During 1879, the reports of the inspectors show that 73,154 cattle were shipped from Colorado to Kausas City and Omaha. About 8,000 more were shipped to stock feeders in Kansas and Nebraska, but were un-16,000 head were driven out of the State, and 23,576 were slaughtered for home consumption-a total of 120,730. Of this number 104,739 were steers fit for market or for feeding in the corn belt, and worth \$24 per head; 16,000 were stock cattle valued at \$16 per head. The total amount paid to the cattle growers of Colorado for stock sent

out of the State was \$2,769,760. The long-continued drought of 1880 greatly tarded to such an extent that a correct report of this year's business cannot be given. It is probable, however, that the exports are almost, if not quite, equal to those of 1879. Each succeeding crop of calves is larger than the preceding one, on account of the practised policy of the cattle growers not to sell the female increase of their herds. It follows, therefore, that the steers sent away ought to annually increase in number If the number marketed is not in excess of last year's business, it is because the drought has made it necessary to hold the cattle over. They will arrive at the stock

yards of Kansas City and Omaha next year.

The stock growers of Colorado and Nebraska loudly call on Congress to enact a law making the 100th meridian the western limit of the lands subject to the Homestead and Entry laws. They claim, and with apparent reason, that experience in the Arid Belt has conclusively proved that the land west of that line is utterly unfit for agricultural purposes. They assert that the men tilling the desert lands have failed to harvest sufficient crops to support themselves, and that they speedily become, in part or wholly, a charge on public charity. If adequate measures are not adopted to counteract the incorrect impression regarding the climate of the plains that has been created by the land-grant rallroads, they hold that the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska will become pauper colonies. They also assert that many homesteaders break land on the cattle range, planting corn with the avowed intention of permitting the cattle to devour the growing plants, and then claiming excessive damages from the owners of the stock for the destruction of a crop that in all

probability would have failed to ripen. If the only result of the emigration that is pushing into the Arid Belt is to annoy and distress the cattle-growing industry and to ruin the emigrants, the movement should be checked by a prompt compliance with the requests of the stock raisers.

Talmage's Prayer and Its Answer. When TALMAGE was on trial for unministerial conduct a year ago last spring, he swore that he offered up a special prayer lack of popular support, of a movement | for Divine direction one morning. Accordoriginating in Pittsburgh, and having as its | log to him, the answer came that very day, and in a way to prove the practical efficacy

> This was on the 9th of October, 1876. His season of prayer over, Talmage proceeded to the office of the Christian at Work, a socalled religious paper, of which he was editor, and in the atternoon made an arrangement to transfer his editorial services to another religious paper, the Advance. That was the answer to his prayer.

Having made the arrangement, he wrote a valedictory address for the Christian at Work, and smuggled it into the paper which it was designed to injure; for the purpose of the article was to puff the rival journal to which he had engaged himself. It was like putting up a notice in a shop advising customers to patronize the concern on the other side of the street, and saying heart. But Mr. Childs's fixed aversion to that the most attractive of its wares had notoriety is widely known in Pennsylvania. | been transferred to the rival establishment. |

He shrinks like a vestal from occasions of | At the same time TALMAGE inserted in the Christian at Work a long advertisement of from the gentle seclusion so necessary to | the Adequee, in which his withdrawal and new engagement were conspicuously an-

> All this he did, according to testimony before the Presbytery, without the knowledge of the proprietors and his associates Of course they would not have consented to such proceedings, for they were manifestly calculated, if not maliciously designed, to injure their property. It looked as if the answer to Talmage's prayer had come from hell rather than heaven. We are told that when paganism was in its worst state, just previous to the advent of Christianity, thieves used to pray to Hermes Dolios for aid in their enterprises; but there is nothing

> in our religion to justify that sort of prayer. Men oftentimes ask advice only to strengthen decisions they have already reached, and they may pray about them so that they can throw on Gop the responsibility of what they are going to do. They hope thus to give a flavor of plety to their knavery. There is nothing new about that,

It has been done from time immemorial. Now the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE appears with a contract between the proprietors of the Advance and TALMAGE, in which it was agreed that TALMAGE should retire from the Christian at Work and insert in the very number of it in which his valedictory appeared just such a valedictory. He signed the contract five days before the morning of his special prayer, and that was the morning of the day on which he got the valedictory and advertisement into the paper by sly means.

So it seems that when TALMAGE prayed to Heaven for direction, it was for direction to assist him in injuring his employers. If Dr. VAN DYKE states the facts correctly, and if the contract he presents is authentic, TAL-MAGE asked Divine aid in doing a very mean, dishonest, and outrageous thing.

It was bad enough for him to betray his employers. But when he sought to give to his treachery the appearance of a religious act, he was guilty of sacrilege also; and that surely cannot be defended even before the most time-serving ecclesiastical court. Moreover, if the authenticity of this contract is sustained, TALMAGE swore falsely when he testified that the agreement to become the editor of a competing paper was only completed on the day he inserted his valedictory in the Christian at Work, for it is dated five days earlier.

## Will The Threat Hold Good Another Time ?

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN'S letter, published several weeks since, announcing himself as a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, was an extraordinary document. It read like the demand of a blackmailer. It did not darkly insinuate, but boldly asserted, that his own election to the Senate might save Gen. GARPIELD from some embarrassment.

Of course this announcement was made with the full knowledge, on the part of Mr. SHERMAN, that Gen. GARFIELD could influence the selection of the Republican Senator from Ohio if he chose to interfere in the matter. This Gen. GARFIELD would now seem to have done, by removing from the contest Gov. FOSTER, Mr. SHERMAN'S only formidable competitor for the office. The letter of declination bearing Mr. Foster's signature furnishes convincing evidence, by its very terms, that it was not voluntarily written, but was forced from him by unwelcome solicitation and advice.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. JOHN SHERMAN'S threat, in a matter so important as the Senatorship from Ohio, was sufficiently potent to control the action of the President elect. And this suggests the question whether it will prove equally effective whenever it may be used. In other words, is John Sherman, and not James A. GARPIELD, to be President of the United States for the four years next succeeding the fourth of March, 1881?

People who yield to threats once seldom refuse to yield again.

No man is qualified to take part in the work of reorganizing the Democratic party who s not himself a Democrat-in genuine conviction and consistent practice as well as in name. If any man does not believe in the people, in political equality, in the rule of the majority. his place, wherever it may be, is not in the

There is a difference between the mud in Fulton street, Brooklyn, and the Broadway mud. The Brooklyn article is not the black. slippery paste that we are accustomed to, resembling rather a thick, yellowish gruel. But it is nasty enough, as the thousands of Christmas shoppers who waded back and forth through it yesterday can testify. If the Brooklyn authorities were to make an effort, surely they could keep their principal thoroughfare. at least for the four or five blocks on which the great retail houses are situated, comparatively

AURÉLIEN SCHOLL called at the Palais Bourbon the other day to see a lawyer who was breakfasting there. He found GAMBETTA deep in talk with CHALLEMEL-LACOUR and a member of the Chamber of Deputies. At the moment he joined the party, GAMBETTA was expressing his satisfaction at the reduction of the tax on sugar. the impending reduction of the tax on sait, and the conditions which made these reductions possible. France was the only country in Europe, he said, whose budget would not show a deficit. To a suggestion from the Deputy that salt should be put on the free list, GAMBETTA assented, remarking, however, that this would make a difference of 75,000,000 francs in the revenue. Then the talk turned on the improvements at Dunkerque. GAMBETTA said that, although 44,000,000 francs had been expended there within the year, the work was not finished. Dunkerque must be made another Liverpool: it must also be connected with the Mediterranean by rail. After listening to this talk, M. SCHOLL came away more firmly convinced than ever that GAMBETTA is a patriot and a statesman, and wrote up his experience for the better information of the Paris public.

Since his return from the Philadelphia Council. Prof. FLINT of Edinburgh has been talking to his divinity students about his American experiences and observations. He found the life of the United States very like the life of the United Kingdom, but still with a perceptible difference. It impressed him as free and vigorous. He is inclined to think that a British prencher can get as much good out of a year in the United States as out of a year in Germany. He found the "better classes" of Americans remarkably temperate in the use of intoxicants. but learned that this temperance has been the growth of the last half century, and that a arge part of the population will get drunk. He found that Presbyterianism was not gaining ground nearly as fast as Methodism, and was far outstripped by Roman Catholicism. He thinks the American people will have to decide presently whether religion shall be taught in the public schools or excluded from them, and that as much may depend upon their decision as depended upon the result of the civil war. He did not see anything to make him hopeful of any speedy diminution in the number of Protestant sects in the United States by reunion and consolidation. He found American Presbyterians, especially the Southern ones. very stiff in their Presbyterianism. But he makes haste to qualify this statement by saying

do not perfectly represent the real creeds of a community. "There is undoubtedly," says thought, both within and without the churches, in the United States which finds little or no expression in church courts"-a remark which shows that the Professor is a man of reflection.

## GEORGE ELIOT DEAD.

Two women of our time have in a superla tive degree cast a lustre on their sex and honor on their country. The death of George Sand, however, called forth more expressions of regret than of sorrow, demonstrations of public nourning rather than of personal bereavement. The appouncement signified a loss not so much to the heart as to the intellect of France, and it was fittingly answered by a sigh and not a sob. But we cannot envy the heart, whether in England or in any land where the English tongue is spoken, which can learn without a pang that George Eliot is no more. She was the last of the great teachers who,

through the medium of English prose, have portrayed, and in portraying sought to instruct, illumine, and elevate, human nature. Her life work, so far as its ripened and winnowed harvest has been given to the world covers less than a quarter of a century; but almost every year has brought with it some rich offering. When the breadth and vigor of her mind were first made known to us in the "Scenes of Clerical Life," Dickens and Thackeray were living; but within two years it was demonstrated that a new Charlotte Bronté had arisen, and the two brightest names in contemporary literature made room for the author of "Adam Bede" on the highest plane of reputation. Then came in swift succession "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Romoia," and "Felix Floss," Holt:" and with every twelvementh it seemed that the range of her experience and her sympathies grew wider, and her insight deeper and more unerring. Then followed an interval in which she sought, not unsuecessfully, another field of art; but, summoned back by the conviction that prose fiction is incomparably the most potent engine of influence known to modern times, she produced "Middlemarch," now acknowledged, by the consent alike of thinkers and of artists, to be the greatest novel of the century. Of her second digression into poetry we need only say that its result, like that of her preceding venture in the same direction, have reflected credit on any other writer: but they were, and always will be, eclipsed by the superior effulgence of her triumphs in prose narrative. Neither will we do more than giance at her social, ethical, and philosophical writings, for these were not needed to demonstrate the scope and solidity of her acquire ments, the soundness of her judgment, and the penetration of her intellect. All these things are discernible beneath the pleasing surface of her novels; it calls, indeed, for no striking exhibition of astuteness to divine at once the poet and the scientist in the fashioner of "Daniel Deronda." We have named the last and not least precious of her many benefactions, but we still hoped for much from the large bounty of her genius, until last night was borne to us the sad assurance that the busy brain was still, and that in "Daniel Deronda" we must too truly recognize her final gift to us.

When we regard George Eliot in her capacity of thinker, it seems to us almost impertinence to compare with this woman any masculine author who has addressed an English audience through the medium of a novel. For the creator of "Tom Jones" or the writer of "Waverley" there was nothing in existence but transient, superficial phenomena; there were no mysteries in it. For them the deeper problems of man's history and destiny were scarcely so much as stated; much less had they sought to soive them, or consented with agnostic resignation to forego a solution. And even when we pass from "Middlemarch" to the works Dickens and Thackeray, do we not feel like men descending from the cool mountain air-through whose transparent medium the ways of men are watched with the keen ye kindly ken of some superior spirit-to the dense, recking fume of towns wherein alike the cynical and the laughing philosopher could only spy out and prod up the surfaces of things? How can we refrain-as we see the one rioting in vulgar mirth, and the other hugging with a smirk his little store of worldly wisdom-from wishing with the Roman that all our men were women, so the women were Ze-

noblas? been compared with the author of "Consuelo, on the ground, apparently, that both were women, that both assumed a masculine pseudonym, and that both have been held to occupy the highest level of artistic excellence. George Eliot was a great woman, and just in proportion as the one term outspheres the other, we obtain the measure and the secret of the latter's preeminence. For what is the capital distinction of greatness in man or woman but impersonality-the lottiness of soul and amplitude of vision, which accounts personal slights and wrongs of all petty things most petty, which extracts from pain its sting, and draws from it nothing but advance of wisdom and increment of sympathy? Of George Sand it must be said that she never forgot her own injuries or her own vanities. For the most part her novels are autobiographical in sentiment or motive, and often we detect the arts of a rhetorician pleading on the Palma. So it ought to be with billiards, and also with her own behalf. She began by defending her wrestling if it were not that nearly all wrestlers claim own separation from her husband, and she to be world's champions. Unless this principle is field to lover's quarrel with De Musset, It speaks volumes for the nobility of George Eliot's spirit that we cannot even conceive of her go out of fashion unless some degree of good faith stooping to such a part. Yet of her, per-ls kept in such matters. The acceptance of Lord haps, it might be said with as much truth as of Stanhope's challenge, issued in behalf of the British the other that, not inexperienced in sorrow, National Rifle Association, should contain, not she had learned to succor the unbappy. But what her griels have been we know from no divulging or complaining of her own. We can only guess them from the poignant tenderness with which she paints another's injury and suffering. It is the largest of George Ellot's claims upon our love and gratitude that whatsoever heart drops may have been wrung from her in sore agony, they were distilled in the alembic of her benignant genius into balm for the wounded, bruised, or breaking heart.

There is something inexpressibly bracing and ennobling in the atmosphere of George Eliot's novels. So far as they embody or imply any system of philosophy, we may, withou much difficulty, recognize the tenets of Comte, dignified and transfigured by his vision of a religion of humanity. No one could handle, however, faiths other than her own with more gentleness and generosity, and no one has gone further to attest the adequacy of a genial altruism to supply the place of creeds. could look back upon her work with the serene and happy consciousness that she had endeavored well, for she has left in all her writings not a thought or a phrase which she need wish

to blot. The Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., Talmage's senior counse), has written a long letter which may be con-densed as follows. Talmage brought him the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's letter, and he advised Talmage not to take any notice of it: Dr. Van Dyke, instead of writing it. should have gone to Talmege in a fraternal spirit; that one of the ten privately conferring Presbyters who cave the information to the newspapers would do well, in the opinion of S. T. Spear, D. D. to think of his own position; the so-called new evidence does not amount to anything; somebody, other than br. Van Dyke, has recently become interested in breaking down Talmage's good name; this someholy -is his name peradventure Corwin, Dr. Spear?-had in his possession almage's copy, one of the only two in exist not, of the contract with C. H. Howard & Co , and handed it over to or. Van Dyke; Talmage proaches to more Brookly: can any other man; hence, for the Presbytery to try Talmage over again would be utter fully.

There are Presbyterian pasters in Brooklyn, however, who are unable to see the matter in the light in which it presents itself to the Rev. S. T. Spear. D. D., senior coun

A Movement Against Monaco's Had Tables. Panis, Dec. 23.—An influential international committee has been formed to endeavor to suppress the

# THE PHILADELPHIA GAS TRUST. President Roberts Refusing to Explain the Incidentals in his Accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.-The investigation of the Councils Committee into the affairs of the Gas Trust run against a breaker to-day. Comptroller Pattison has been going through the books and contracts for the year 1876 to-day. The Receiver, Roberts, President of the Gas Trust, was called upon to explain the incidentals in his accounts. He refused, saying that all his clerks were occupled in preparing the annual report, and he cupled in preparing the annual report, and he had no time to hunt up vouchers and papers for the investigating committee. He would give no satisfactory answer when he could be at the disposal of the committee. It is said these incidentals cover thousands of dollars in cigars and wines furnished by Mr. Roberts and the gas trustees. The investigation is getting very interesting. Already it has been shown that thousands of dollars were wasted in coal contracts in 1876, contracts being given to high-priced bidders, and the low bidders being ruled out. Before this investigation is ended, some of the trustees, from the present outlook, stand a good chance of getting into the penlientiary.

## CHILL'S TERMS.

is her Present Attitude Toward Peru and Bolivia Unrenconable !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your invariable impartiality during the two long years of the South American war emboldens me in asking for a brief space in THE Sun's columns. Although a well-wisher of Chili, I have been able, from long residence in and knowledge of the countries at war, to judge their conduct, as you have done, without for a moment allowing the balance to tip through any prejudice against the one or love for the other. You have seemed able from the com-mencement to read the handwriting on the wall, and if, in deciphering it in a manner eminous to Peru and favorable to Chill, you have chosen to say so, that is no reason why the Consul of Peru, in his courteous communication to you of the 16th inst., should, in attempting to reply to your article of the 10th, lead your readers to suppos that Chiii had done some wondrous wrong or committed some untoward breach of international eliquette on board the United States frigate Lackswanns on Oct 25,

ectentiaries, and without giving a word of the Chilian argument, the Consul says: " The cause of the failure (of the arbitration) was not due to Peru or Bolivia, but to the determination of Chili to insist upon her own terms." And again: "It is difficult to comprehend why Chili ac is again. "It is difficult to comprehend way summer the did good offices of the United States, if resolved to its upon naming her own conditions of pears." Perusant this war with Chilis sought is during long years of will not say entry—rivary. The rosult of it, Chilis of the conditions of the conditions. She made to the conditions of the conditions of the conditions. She made the conditions of the conditi cepted the good offices of the United States, if resolved to

tration.

Now, when Chill has spent the hoardings of years of industry, and almost conquered a peace; when she accedes to the urgent in stance of two United States Ministers, but only after to ling them plainly, and through them Bolivia and Peiu, that only on the basis of a retention of the occupied provinces until the payment of a fixed indemnity would she subant to this arbitration, preferred at the eleventh hour, we are told that "it is difficult to understand why Chill accepted the good offices of the United States," A full never accepted them, oness conditionally the control of the Child of tion. Now, when Chili has spent the hoardings of years of in-

## BY FIELD AND FLOOD.

Sational Rifle Association to shoot at Wimbledon may very likely be accepted, but the form of the acceptance i a matter or some importance. It brings up a broad ques-tion in international contests on the perpetuity and authority of the accepted emblems of superiority. During the last thirty years the custom of holding what ar called world's champion contests in pastimes and stilletic tests has been founded and gradually extended. One of the earliest was the world's contest at vachting in which the America won the emblematic cup never since wrested from our yachtsmen. From that sport the mania for competition spread to nearly all others, The author of "Adam Bede" has frequently and the Centennial Paima of 1870 became the held by America. The danger in these modern contests for international belts and trophics is that the beaten party, despairing of winning the emblem from the victor, under the advantages of home locality which the latter eorge Sand was doubtless a great artist, but | mioys, will seek to substitute some other emblem for the one previously agreed on, and announce that this new emblem is the one to be contested. A cup which should represent the rowing or the rifle championship of England, or of Australia, or of Canada, ought to be competed for only in England, or Ausa cop representing the world's championship with the scalls or the rifle, when once agreed upon, ought to be competed for in the country of the latest winner. Hence, when the Astley belt is walked for, year after year, by the best pedestrians of England and America, now we and brought to one country, now won and carried to the other, it derives a certain authority that cannot be dispossessed by starting another belclaiming to indicate the self same world's championship of pedestrianism. Precisely the same would be true of rowing. Solitis with the rifle shooting represented by condescended later to rehearse her version of firmly, the impending worthlessness of international troindeed, international contests themselves will probable merely a bint that the Palma still exists, to be contended for, but a plain-spoken declaration that the American Rifle Association will not regard any match except one for the Palma, in the country where it is last von and held, to be an international championship match. It is clear that this proposal to shoot at Wumble ion is only a method of avoiding the match at Creedmoor which the National Rifle Association are entitled. A n place of the pecuniary outlay and loss that will be occostoned by senting a train to Wimiledon; and it might also enable them to pur reference to their international team who could not be absent severa monthly for a major in finelind. But they have had such hard work ingetting a major had that they may accept the just ingetting a major had that they may accept the part proposition, over though not the challenge for the Paima that had been hoped.

# Reform the Rich.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Crime is said to be the offspring of ignorance. If by ignorance is meant liliteracy, common among the paorer people, history and experience contradict the assertion. The tendency to sin, which by an overt acconstitutes a crime against the State, is primarily an inheritance com non to high and low, rich and poor, and neither fine clothes nor a collegiate course will eradicate the disease. On the contrary, rather. It is universally agreed and proved that high life without religion involves additi mptation, inflames the natural mainly, and leads oper and more irretrievably into come. The sins of ugh life being hidden and refined -entirated seminality might life being indeen and ruthred sensitivated achievality—are not paradied to the offence of the public mind in the ratio courte and for the reason have really more in this log and dankeroes, while the viers of the poor, and on the poor of the Let us begin the retorm of the root and source, among the uncomes and homes of the wealthy and webson daths of. The establishment of librares especially devoted to the establishment of librares especially devoted to the establishment of the the seaso of our city, would accompash more for the decrease of orms than the providing of libraries for the positional accountry. Carava.

Figure 1. Carava.

Figure 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If any one is desirable of being chosed to death with coal gas, the can be account of the English and the special state of the English and the special state of the English and the State of Sew State of the English and the State of Sew State of the English and the English and the State of Sew State of the English and the Eng

# A REW EXTRACTS FOR THE SUN.

Mr. Sankey in Son Francisco. From the Cult

There is something deliciously amusing in r Mr. Sankey combines musical instruction is tervor, all in the same breath. He was most indefault of the same breath, the was most indefault of manner, and varies the in this wasse frage. What must it be in the same of the same breath was the literación what must it be to the same of the same there that's good in be there now plants allow noch, at must the to be there. There, how we desire that the ye well-let's have him again, and be sere you mind at plants since. Now! What must it be "ke" it adds much to one's religious feelings to repeat the same rae to get the exact emphasis on the tu.

From the Grand Rapids Press.

Mary Stover took a dose of strychnine. A pet poodle licked her face while she was in her agony, and the poison on her lips killed the dog. The woman will recover.

## A Wonderful Swallower.

From the Doner Democrat.

George Wilson, more familiarly known as the "from man," dead in Strafford a few days ago. Lest July be caught a frog and awallowed it alive. This was in the forenon, and in the atternon be complained of a severe pain in his stonneth. He was suck several weeks under the care of a physician, and got better. The first of last month be came back to strafford, but had worked but a few days when he was taken sick with inflammation of the stomach and bowels. There is no do ulti but which his death resulted from the swallowing of that frog. Wilson seemed to have a mania for swallowing inlining things. On one occasion the casult a green smake more than a foot long and swallowed it alive. At another time he caught a black scake about five feet long, cut it open, took out its heart and swallowed it while pulsating. At the time he swallowed the free, the first time he swallowed it his registly, not liking his quarters time he swallowed it first time he swallowed it that he succeeded in lin prisoning him in his stomach. From the Dover Democrat.

## What a Governor Has to Bear.

From the Chicago Tribune COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 14.—Walking into the Governor's office yesterday afternose, the correspondent found the Governor pactra across the room, with his hands clasped behind his back, vicerously toffing away at a cizer, and evidently in deep study. Saluting Governor, the writer put the question: "How goes the senatoral countest"

## A Dog Gullty of Embezziement.

Prove the Attanta Constitution.

Dr. Mattauer's liver-colored pointer Jeff carries notes, rose for hee, and rethies ice regularly. Last week Jeff was sent for ice. He started with a towel, in one carner of which the nicker was the up. Jeff saw that nickle put in, and immediately temptation assailed him. He could buy ice on creat, but beef was always case. He inhered with temptation intil he reached Haff's correr, near the ice hoise, and then he yielded. Down in the dirt be creathed, and, after a tossic, got the such matter. He harded the content of the impression that the nickel had zone for ice. The ice was carried to the office, and self came back like a flash, secured his cash, gainoped to the heer stane, and in a few minutes was observed homeward bound with his dinner. He was met airsid to carry; it home. He reasoned that the Doctor would suppose some one had given it to him. From the Atlanta Courting

### Mr. and Mrs. Bush at Church From the New Albuny Ladger

At the Fourth Street Colored Baptist Church last might force was arew. Hear Hush had been forced to marry Laura Rush. He went to the church and took issued and. Sion after his wise entered and scaled herself beside him. Then Hearry suddenly deposited himself and scaled herself beside him. Then Hearry suddenly deposited himself a mainter seat. His wife rollowed and placed herefused fist against the side of his face, whereupon Henry proceeded to cound her. Laura drew a pocket knide and slashed his arm. Then Henry's in their came to the receipt receiving a berrific cut on the neck. Of course this broke up the meeting.

### Burned in Melted Lend. From the St. Louis Republican

From the St. Louis Republican.

The establishment of the St. Louis Smelting and Refluing Company was destroyed by fire this morning, and John Williams was caught to a stream of motion metal and literally burned by inches. The fire was caused by the bursting of a cupola of one of the furnaces, in which about twenty-five tons of lead was being smelted for refining. Williams, the engineer, was standing at the door of the engine room. He started force this coat and dinner bucket. The motien lead, which was running on the ground in every direction, had reached this part of the building, and a narrow stream had made its way directly across the path between Williams and the place where his coat was banging. As he went forward he gave a little leap, expecting to clear the stream, but triened over a wire. Falling, he dropped partly into the hissing pool that had begun to widen and spread out. Just at the point two men hear by saw the engineer's discreas, and started to pull turn out of the public. He however, and started to pull turn out of the public. He however, and started to pull turn out of the public. He however, and started to born him seriously before the viving the hierar a chance to born him seriously before the continuous for the public.

From the Courier-Journal. I am quartered in the fourth story. It is per week. I saked him to 20 up higher and over. Well we have hee rooms on the third a room like you now occupy we can put you at whose existence she was totally unaware, and which week. I have a like rooms on the house are you constructed by the rooms on the large serve connectable. We can give you one for all occurs to the fare it I located on the fourth floor, and stain No. The writer was the unfortunate temporary guardians thought that the nith story would suit me instant dissain No. The cultivator of the house neglected of the finder of the note, to whom the fact that the lady's lusting the must was a witness of his young wife's confusion was made and the finder of the note, to whom the fact that the lady's lusting the must require the more.

### The Chicago Maiden-A Tale of Love and Sacrifice. From the Chicago Tribune.

"But papa-"
"Not snother word. I'm a wild cat when my back's

## A New London Fashlon. From the Leaving Worlds

## Wild Heligion in Texas. From the Galerson Near

A lunatic at Monroe, Mo., bent down a eranch of a wallow tree and hunged himself with About half of Queen Victoria's Ministers re descendants or husbands of descendants or i.

ville's grandfather. -A military commission is considering be propriety of anpplying the German army with a re-

Large cotton factories are to be built at harleston, Vicksburg, and Louisville. Southern capalists are becoming convinced that they can ma ure as well as raise cotton.

-Emile Zola is now a writer on the Paris France In a recent feuilleton he says: "France is now at prace, and the politicians are roaming about the quarstrews for spoils, just as doctors without patients are seen to have around healthy and happy families.

-Ida Aubrey, the 14-year-old San Francisco indiet, did not make a failure on her first appear ance, as she had been expected to do, but gave a person ation which, besides showing that she had been thor oughly drilled, indicated an intelligent cor part. She first appeared on the stage last year as the child in "Miss Multon," with Clara Morris.

-Cavaliere Novi, a retired Italian officer, has lately discovered in the vicinity of Herculaneum the ruins of immense baths and various other edifices adoining. They are still covered by more than thirty fest of voicanic matter from Vesuvius, and about eighteen test of the lava of 1631. As soon as permission is obtained excavations on a large scale will be er

-Leonard Stewart, a Philadelphia drunkard, left his home two years ago with a threat to commit suicide. His family subsequently identified the body of a drawned man as his. The other day, however, he presented himself alive and well, but intexicated, and asked his wire i she wasn't glad to see him. She replied em-phatically no, and he disappeared again, declaring that this time he would certainly kill himself

-"If you want a good laugh," says the London World, "go to Benham's rooms, Prince street, Lescester square, and inspect the Duchess of Somer-set's wardrobe, lace, jeweis, &c., which are on view there previous to their sale. The ladies there were sim ply screaming with laughter at the extraordinary ex-hibition, which, among other curious items of the talet includes the Duke's tooth brushes. Perhaps it is though that there are people who hope to obtain a ducal polish by the acquisition of these brashes." -The great-grandfather of Lord Chief

fustice Coloridge of England, who was Vicar of Oter-St. Mary (the Clavering of " Pendennis"), was as absent a man as the late Lord Dudley. It is still remembered in Devonsince how Mr. Coleridge once went away on a week's visit, and on his wife's unpacking his trunk when he returned, she inquired what had become of the four shirts he had taken with him. "He remembered wear-ing them, but knew nothing as to their present whereabouts:" but it presently appeared that in a fit of an sence he had put one shirt over another, and was at that moment unconsciously wearing all four.

-The proprietor of a mineral spring at Carisbad knows some English, and he writes what he knows with a fluent case and freshness which cannot be too much admired. The following specimen of his lite rary skill—an advertisement copied from one of his hot-tles—seemed to possess, as it were, some of the sparkle of the mineral waters themselves: "Warning, Only the above mentioned packet up is the very pure sait of the Sprudel because it is produced by the inspection of the town officers. But that sait packet up in wooden boxes and also trading with that is false and counterfeit; and it ur duty to let this be a wanning to the gentlemen and

-The Duchess of Westminster, whose eath is announced by cable, but who was not, as the cable states, Mistress of the Robes the Duchess of Bedford is Mistress of the Robes, was the youngest daughter of the late distinguished Duchess of Sutherland, whose name is held in such honored remembrance by many Americans, and inherited all her beauty, gracion manner, and kindliness of heart. She has been for some years the leader of London fashion, as far as such a poentate is recognized of late years. Two of her other aisters were wedded to Dukes Argyll and Leinster, and her eldest sister to Lord Blantvre, whose daughter is married to Mr. Gladstone's eldest son. Her last public ap-

pearance was at Epsom, when her husband's horse, Bend Or, won the Derby. —A tremendous hit was made at the Theatre Français on the 4th by the revival of "Jean Baudry," a comedy produced originally seventeen years ago and written by Auguste Vacquerie, editor of the Rappel, and one of the most brilliant of the literary men who sit at the feet of Victor Hugo. The President occupied the stage box, while Gambetta sat just beneath. Lord Lyons and his staff occupied the ministerial box, while the great Hugo himself, who makes it a rule now never to go out after dinner, and who never attends the public per formances of his own works, made a point of signalizing by his presence the return of his old friend. Ministers leaders of parties, male and female, were present et masse, and the result was a great success. tet played the part of Andrée, which would have been fill

ed by Sarah Bernhardt If a societyfre -An incident that occurred at a recent dance, save the London World, may serve as a slight warning a proper of the present custom among ladies of carrying mufts in ball rooms. A young lady on setting off for a value, cave her must to a devoted admirer to hold for her. To him came a second indy, who loved not the beour post of the inir dancer. Jealousy has share eyes, and in this case they discovered a little white note net tling within the folds of the flower muff. Women can be crnel to each other occasionally, and when the owner of he must returned, she was handed in public a no

I then thought that the first story would sait me just as well, and asked him about the prices or rooms on that floor. He said. The contractor of the house neglected part on think story, is there sunthing old? Nor I guess I'll take a room on the fourth file or? Nor I guess I'll take a room on the fourth file or? Nor I guess I'll take a room on the fourth file or? Nor I fourth file or were as good as any in the house, and then fourth floor were as good as any in the house, was the fourth floor were as good as any in the house was to gath on the designees ble opinion. But if the house was to health, but are not generally crediten with the power of immediately extinguishing life. It seems, however, by the vidence given at an inquest held by Dr. Hardwicke the other day. That their effect is occasionally that of men of the South who come to the caty stop here. deadiv poison. The inquest was on the body of a woman who, during a dense for, attempted to find her way home after paying a visit to a friend. While feeling her way along a street in Barnesury by the side of another woman for minual protection, the fog "got down her throat," and she tell to the ground. A man living in the

"But name."

"But name."

"So I amother word. I'm a wild cat when my back's up, and don't you forget it.

The speaker was a hard vioused man, dressed with an expensive that those or they have a speaker was a hard vioused man, dressed with an expensive that those or have the speaker was a hard vioused man, dressed with an expensive that those or have the speaker was a hard vioused man, dressed with an expensive that those or have the speaker was a hard of the hard have the speaker was trouble to have here known what it was to have here sinchiest wish the water. Here father, a plantler or was from the hard to first your generosity, as many at debtor whose house and lot be had taken in part payment for fixing the believe that him out your him, with all that we'll need to retain a same for two months, could testify. He had surrounded cord, his outly child, with all that we'll need to the account run almost row months, could testify. He had surrounded cord, his outly child, with all that we'll need to be account to a simple of the local to be originated with her own. But whe had allowed her heart to be ensuranced by the whest of Cujad, and that morning had asked her sure scenesit to her mainage with a neory that he parent not to crush the love that biassemed in her licart. The old man's mind went back to the happy days when he had to the with mothing heart to be allowed.

Again (equipment of the same allowed her happy days when he had to the with mothing heart to be allowed her happy days when he had to the with mothing heart to be allowed her happy days when he had to be a man and cannot like with mothing back to the happy days when he had to have the same and her testify the had not contained the had to be a man and while heart. The old man's mind went back to the happy days when he had to have the had not been been allowed her had not been had not been at many to be the part of the had not been had not been at many to be the had

methemoral Europe, Praise Joseph Smile Web, Dise & Bientz, recently arrived at Communication in his Way fo Norwey, where he proposes to spend the minter in hear busing. He was are mounted by a minerous suite, consisting of a lady component, a matter de chapelle a reader, a worstary, a halvest, on, a valet de chambre. Iwo running continue, an around a restiff, a fuge our and outting the continue parents and averal cagerials of singing bests, they are resting to the halvest of his household a Bengal tizer, he that is an accupality to leave the halvest outtook a state of the continue as the same and enthreities positively at finulary, as the straintest authorities positively of clined to convey that retainer incose the seas. Printe Sukawski's personal hobits are compound out or 100 common. He rises at 1 th M. breakrasts and some little and describe to many at some Coresport or mad by the new Market of his horse or laturally 7. From 7 to 8 he takes a 12 to 8 million and the source of market many might be seen as the regard of more denoted many many and sound a market having a most sound a market having a most sound as many he seems out on look, accompanied by for some

Dallas, Doc. 13.—The Sanctification ists have received light to assemble in this sort, to await the remaining of the second chirat. The advance grand under the earliesting of Apes. Henry Wather and in an experiment but week, and has been modify quiet decided in this sort to the water have been suched in the solution to the merchanists of the "laterance but week, and has been modify quiet decided was finded amount to the merchanists of the "laterance but week, and has been modify quiet decided by the witnesses of the analysis of the solution who besides in the solution chiral, which, not been a solution to the first and the f I was after and Essay man for thereof hard maked and the back on his mornale companion, could want and